

गोरखा एक्सप्रेस

GORKHA EXPRESS NATIONAL WEEKLY

गोरखा एक्सप्रेस अनलाइन
www.nepaltoday.com.np

वर्ष ४३ अंक ३२ २०८१ चैत ५ गते मंगलबार (March 18, 2025) मूल्य रु. १०/-

हेटौडामा टोनी हेग्न



हेटौडाको नेवज्योति टोलमिथ टोनी हाग्नमा स्मृति उडानमा टोनी हाग्नलाई हेटौडा शाहरको पर्वतकल्पनाकर मानिन्छ । ७५ वर्षाधि हेटौडाको बाटो हैदै काठमाडौं आएका हाग्नलाई नेपालका पुरातात्त्वीय र प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य तथा अनेक योग्यावलोने नेपालका लाग्न असार भित्रमा स्थापना पनि चिनिन्छ ।

गतहप्ता हेटौडाकी मेरठ मीना लामा, पूर्व मेरठ हारिहरदुङ् महत र हाग्नलाई छारी डा. च्याट्याद्दन हाग्नले शालिक अनावरण गर्न चाहे । २०२५ सालमा स्थापना गरिएको उडान एक विहाचार कडा क्षेत्रलमा स्थापना गरिएको छ ।

छोरी स्पार्टनले आभास प्रकट गरेकी छिन् । राजाको निस्तोषा नेपाल आकाशमालालाई अनेक चौडाक गुण लगान्न लाग्ने नेपाललाई अनेक रौद्रको छ ।

बैचिएका मूर्ति फिर्ता हुँदैछन्

नेपालका धार्मिक सम्पदा मठमन्दिर र पाठीघोषावाट चोरी गरेका अमेरिका बैचिएका २० वटा ऐतिहासिक सम्पदा नेपाल फिर्ता गरिएका छन् ।



लामो समयज्येष्ठ कार्यरत नेपाल सम्पदा पुनः स्थापना अभियानले यसअधी पूर्ण भूमिका खेलेको छ । सञ्चिव सञ्चय अधिकारीको अनुसार चोरीकारी सम्पदा किसी गर्वको लाग्न अभियान स्थापना गरिएको बताएका छन् ।

यसपाल फिर्ता ल्याहाका २० वटा सम्पदामध्ये ३ थान पौमा चिकित्सा र १७ नद्या मूर्ति रहेका छन् । अमेरिकाको अक्षय, संग्रहालय व्यक्तिको शोभा र संग्रहमा राखिएका थी सम्पदाहरू लिच्छवी, मन्त्र र शाहकालका भएको पुरातात्त्विकालका पराधिकारीले बताएका छन् । यी संग्रह सम्पदा नेपालका हुन् भेर बारम्बार तत्कात र प्रमाण देखाएपछि किसी रहनु र सम्पदा नाट हुँदै जाने खतरा बढानुले नेपालके क्षुद्ररुपी चिन्न

देखिएको छ । युनेस्कोले समेत लुम्बिनी र हालसम्म नेपालमा हुन्यपूर्ण सन्देश दिव्यालय राज्य लुम्बिनीप्रियता किंतु उडानमा देखिएको छ ।

कर्णालीमा भेडा गोठालालाई भत्ता



कर्णालीमा भेडा गोठालालाई भत्ता वितरण आर्थिक विकास कार्यक्रममा लाग्ने अन्तर्गत भेडालाई भत्ता वितरण कार्यक्रम हो ।

जटिलताको मुख्य कारण कार्यविधि अनुसार लक्षित वर्गमा समर्पित समस्या छ । सरकारले भेडा वाटो भेनेको छ केन्द्रियाई वितरण पानि गरेको छ त वितरणमा विवाद र कसलाई दिने विकासकर त प्रचण्डको पतन भएको लेखेका छन् ।

कर्णाली सरकारले चालू वाका लाग्न ४५ लाख वज्र छुट्ट्याको छ । कार्यविधि कान्तिमा ५० भेडा पालेको, व्यवसाय दर्ता भएको, स्थानीकृत गरिएको हुन्यपूर्ण कार्यविधिका कारण लक्षित वितरणमा गर्नेको छ । भेडा पालन गर्ने रुपैयोगी सम्पर्कको लाई जानाउने चोरीको देखिन्छ ।

भेडा किसानाले मासिक १५ सय प्रोत्साहन भत्ता पाउने व्यवस्था रहेको छ । मापदण्ड नै पूरा गर्न सक्षम भएको लाई गरेको छ ।

भ्रष्टाचारले लुम्बिनी असरल्ल



विश्व सम्पदा गौतमबुद्धो

जन्मस्थल लुम्बिनी गुरु योजना

र लुम्बिनी क्षेत्रिक भ्रष्टाचारको

खियाल लाग्नेको छ । २०२५

सालमा राज्यसंघका महासचिव

जा. थाल्मोको प्रस्तुतिमा जापानको

प्राक्तिको टारिगे लुम्बिनीलाई बौद्ध

आश्रमको विकासका रूपमा विकास

गर्ने ६ वर्ष लगाएर गुरु योजना

विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको प्रयोग प्राप्त गरेको छ ।

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको नेपालको नीतिविवरित

दलाल लुम्बिनी निकाट देखिए, वैक

लक्ष्मण बद्धुको निकाट भौमिटाको र

भ्रष्टाचारमा बद्धनमान व्याप्ति प्राप्तिष्ठित

लुम्बिनी गुरु योजना भन्न असरल्ल

हुन्यपूर्णो छ । युनेस्कोले समेत लुम्बिनी

राज्यसंघले लुम्बिनीलाई विवादको छ ।

गुरु योजनाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद्यालय

कोषाको विकासका रूपमा विकास

हत्तेको विकासका विधि बित्ती

परामर्शदाता र विविध विद

My Remarkable Memories and Impressions to date on Nationalism and Monarchism in Nepal

By UttamKarmachary

A Learning of Open Book on the promotion of Nationalism and Monarchism in Nepal during the mass meeting of Rastrya Shakti Nepal in Bhaktapur Branch addressed by Former Honorable Minister of Education and Agriculture Keshar Bahadur Bista.

Last week I was fortunate enough going through the bio data /profile I came to know that Mr. KesharBdr. born on 21 January 1951. He was the son of Professor Dr Bahadur Bista and Narayan Bista. He is married to Minarwa Bista (Shrestha). He is blessed with one son Honorable Bira jBdr. Bista and one daughter Ms. Grishma Bista. He has represented National parliament three times from the district of Lalitpur. He was awarded the most prestigious award in academia "Mahendra Bida Bhusan for his achievement of Gold medal in all the subjects during his master degree. He was honored with his image on a postage stamp from two different countries the state of Oman and Manama. Both of them were published in Rotary Stamp when he was Bic scout in Nepal.

Last week Last I know him for long time in the capacity of his teacher in the College of Education Laboratory School in Kirtipur when he was studying at grade eight. I knew that he became Education and Culture Minister six times and Agriculture Minister one time during the period of Panchayat System . His moral resignation from the Minister of football disaster case two decade back was exemplary in Nepal. He has been very actively involving in Nepali politic for the last more than 40 years. Presently, 6 years back he established Rastrya Shakti Nepal- nonpolitical organization and I got chance to meet him after long time in his New Office in Lainchaur amid huge gathering of retired government high level officers of Nepal after its establishment. My first meeting was made possible in his Rastrya Shakti Nepal through Mr. Shiva Devota , Mr. Shankar Maghaiya and Dr. Mohan Shrestha. His deliberation of the Rationale of establishing of Rastrya Shakti Nepal was quite interesting. His political life was very clean, simple, gentle character and gentleness plus social popularity were his special features. His valuable analysis of political Electoral percentage of population representation of Nepal was quite interesting and valuable to know for the people of Nepal. While explaining about Nationalism oriented parties and diversification he has seriously mentioned that we need the President of Nepal not the president of the party only. So is the case with the Prime Minister of Nepal not only the Prime Minister of the party only. He also explained about the need of direct election of the President and the Prime Minister.

He was kind enough to explain deteriorating status of Nepal among the Asian countries in hundreds of issues such as instable political parties and government; malpractices; industrial degradation, import of common necessities; illegality, immorality ; political crime, illegal property (AkutaSampati) etcs. Brain draining of the people and students/ citizen going abroad for work /job because unfavorable situation in Nepal. His meeting with Honorable Pasupati SJB Ranaand need of 2/3 majority in the parliament to reimplementation of the Constitution of Nepal 2047 was quite interesting to know in the mass meeting. The 17 years of His Majesty King's safe landing was also his remarkable notes as A historical land mark in the history of Nepal and the world. The

discussion between GirijaPd.Koirala and HM The King Birendra BB ShahDev and HM Gyanendra BB ShahDev were also valuable remarks of their Majesties regarding the Moist Movement in Nepal. Latter on the mass meeting was more focused on : the Visit of His Majesty in different districts; recent grand celebration in Bhaktapur and LalitpurPatan; Civic

(Part Two)



Reception Preparation of Kathmandu in collaboration with Rastrya Shakti Nepal. Then on I became highly interested to go through the biodata Mr. Keshar Bdr. Bista and Members of Rastrya Shakti Nepal And Boucher of Rashti Nepal to draft my second part of this article entitled "KesharBdr. Bista and promotion of Nationalism and Monarchism in Nepal". After the mass meeting I had a discussion in the presence of Respectable Dhrub Levi ; Narayan P r a s h a d S o n g a m i k h a a j i and TekBahadurKarkji on Thrusday 2025 Feb 06 was very valuable with reference to the need of urgent need of University of Nationalism and Colleges in Nepal and establishment of academy of Nationalism.

Prior and with the adhoc formation of Nepal Association of Nationalist (NAN) in 2017, I have attended and participated around 57 small and big groups of meeting organized by different Nationalists of Kathmandu Valley and out of Kathmandu Valley in Bara and Nepaljung including invitation of Nonpolitical organization as Rastrya Shakti Nepal 2007 chaired by Former Minister Honorable KesharBdr. Bista and Kathmandu Valley Civic Coordination Samiti Kathmandu 2081 chaired by Former Honorable member of State Council Professor Dr Kamal RatnaBaidya before and after the messages delivered by the former His Majesty King GyanendraBirBikram Shah Dev to commemorate the democracy day of 2081 Falgun 07 . The messages were exemplary and most outstanding and accepted by world leaders for the promotion of Nationalism and Monarchism in Nepal.

As I was interested to study on the promotion of nationalism, monarchism and Constitutions of Nepal, I started to study following books related to Nationalism , Monarchism and Constitution of Nepal These are :

1. Our Nepal Greater Nepal published by RastryaSamaajaSudhaar 2059 BS
2. History of Nepal SLC course book before New Education System Plan 1972 (NESP)
3. Book Greater Nepal edited by Senior National Journalist (Patrakar) Respectable RajanKarki of Gorkha Express weekly
4. Nepal Parichaya syllabus book implemented after NESP
5. SahidSremiteeGrantha published from SahisChiniyalLallShrestha and UshasingSamriti Academy 2023
6. The constitution of Nepal 2009; 2017; 2047 and 2072
7. Indian independence Day and Nepal Democracy day 2007 BS
8. HM The King Mahendra and Rotary International
9. Peace Proposal of Nepal
10. 72 features of Nepal in the Google net system
11. Foreign policy of Nepal with reference to the foreign policy of HM the late King of Mahendra and Birendra.
12. National and International Boundary of Nepal books published and written by Buddha Narayan Shrestha
13. Amar SahidChiniyal Singh published from SahidChiniyalLall and Usha Singh Memorial Foundation 2074
14. The King Mahendra and 2017 BS written and published by DigharajPrasai through The King Mahendra Memorial Committee 2047
15. Raja MahendrakoRastraabadi by Dr. ShastriDutta Pant published in 2071 Poush 01
16. Collection of documentation on Nationalism and Monarchism from Different countries specially from Israel and Monarchical countries and University of Nationalism and its curriculum and different level of test books
17. Sahid Memorable Souvenir – Amar SahidChiniyal Singh published from SahidChiniyalLallShrestha and Ushasing Foundation 2076
18. Constitutions of Nepal 2007, 2009, 2017, 2047 and 2072

As I was intered to share my write-ups I started to write first article on the promotion of nationalisms date entitled :

1. Exemplary Felicitation and Awards to the Writers of the Book Greater Nepal edited by Senior National Journalist (Patrakar) Respectable RajanKarki of Gorkha Express weekly
2. Nationalism in Nepal - At the verse of Collapse.
3. The King is Dead, Long Lives the King
4. Nationalism in Nepal – Only in Isolation and small group discussion
5. Nationalism and Monarchism – two sides of a Golden coin
6. Need of civil society government for the promotion of nationalism and restatement of the Constitution of 2047 and Monarchy.
7. Mr. Shankar Maghaiya – a Good Motivator for the promotion of Nationalism and Nationalist movements of Nepal, the follower of Manjur Worlds and late ChiniyalLall and Usha Singh Foundation led/ chaired by Dr. Yadav Pd. Dhungana
8. The Crown and the King – inseparable elements of Nepali Politics.
9. Monarchism in Nepal and Indian independence day deliberation and discussion in Virginia among the people of 32 countries
10. Increasing popularity of Monarchism in Nepal and aboard
11. The King Can do no Wrong- Memories of the Kingships in Nepal

Smash And Grab

By Sunanda Datta Ray

Bu 18 politicians could not gather under Kazi's roof without word reaching India House and Mintokgang. Except, perhaps, for the chief minister, none of those present was noted for his discretion. The air of suppressed excitement in the ruling party would have given the game away even if the CRP had not reported in detail on the lengthy proceedings. Therefore, when Lal summoned the agriculture minister two days later, Krishna Chandra at once concluded that his house would be searched, and handed over the copies to Rinzin. Whether the public works minister voluntarily betrayed his colleagues, or was coerced into doing so, must rank with Lloyd's acquisition of the Darjeeling deed as one of many shadowy episodes in the kingdom's history. But Lal had the document before anyone else had signed it.

I realized how explosive it could be. The men who were constantly being lauded in India as Sikkim's first freely elected representatives, and as the Chogyal's implacable enemies, the very leaders New Delhi was using as a human battering-ram against the palace, had given notice of their intention of going their own way. They did not want the chief executive or his lieutenants. They wanted full governing powers. They were even prepared to come to terms with the Chogyal. If their demands reached the press or Parliament, Mrs Gandhi's government would stand indicted by the very process it had fostered, and rejected by the men it was sponsoring. The conspiracy would have to be nipped in the bud if New Delhi were to save the achievements of the previous two years. More, the possibility of recurrence would firmly have to be ruled out. That could only be done by removing the totems of Sikkim's separate identity: flag, distinctive number plates, freedom from Indian taxes, PO, chief executive, and Chogyal, everything, in fact, that remained of a kingdom protected by treaty even if it was called an associate state.

But it was first necessary to compel the authors to repudiate their handbook. Kazi was summoned again and again threatened "with the loss of his job; he was warned too that his wife's inner line and residence permit would be revoked. Without them she would not be able to set foot in Kalimpang, leave alone play at being first lady in Gangtok. She could even be deported. All the signatories were individually interviewed; some were similarly warned, others promised rewards. They looked to the chief minister- for a lead, but he quickly capitulated and called a Congress working committee meeting on 15 March to retract all that had been agreed to four days earlier.

Three new resolutions declared the 12 March meeting illegal and unauthorized, denounced its organizers, and nullified the decisions taken then. The main fusillade was reserved for Resolution Number Six on the Chogyal:

Opening a parley and negotiations with the Chogyal, whose anti-democratic and anti-people policies are totally against the interest of the Sikkimese people, is, in itself, an act of grave breach of party discipline. The whole world knows that it is the Chogyal who has, throughout his life, been the greatest obstacle in the smooth functioning of the democratic government, and his latest actions have proved beyond a shadow of doubt that the Chogyal is unable to reconcile himself to the loss of his absolute power's and the changes brought about by the mass upsurge of April-May 1973. He and his agents have been doing everything in their powers to discredit and weaken the party and the government led by it so that they may regain their lost powers. With this end in view,

they have sent their agents into the ranks of the party to carry out their subversive activities, and it is these infiltrators who have succeeded in misleading some party members and ministers in attending an illegally constituted meeting called without the knowledge and consent of the party leader and president.

Grimming sheepishly at Kazini as he lounged at her dining table, Subedi claimed he had signed the second set of resolutions only because everyone else had done so; he still stood by the first move which he described as neither pro-Chogyal, nor anti-Indian, but just nationalist. Bhim Bahadur Gurung more candidly admitted he had been promised a job. "There will be something for me either in the ministry or as member of Parliament in New Delhi." All the others were equally equivocal; they had gone along because they feared for their skins or looked greedily to rewards. Such men were ideally suited to India's purpose, but not Krishna Chandra. Pradhan whose role in the 12 March crisis could not be forgotten. Though no names were mentioned, the 16 March resolutions clearly had him in mind when they demanded punishment for anyone whose conduct was "not befitting a responsible minister because "such a person is not worthy of remaining in that post." Kazi was,

authorized "to take immediate appropriate disciplinary action against those party leaders and ministers who have so far failed to dissociate themselves with the said illegal meeting held on 12 March 1975 and the resolutions adopted therein".

Krishna Chandra signed this document with the rest. But instead of waiting for the axe to fall, he upstaged Kazi and pre-empted Lal in a last defiant fling, by sending off a letter of resignation to the palace. Ceremonially addressing the ruler as Mewang Chogyal Chempo, he wrote:

I wish to inform you that in view of the aspirations of the Sikkimese people, I have time and again requested that the reserved subjects, namely, finance, home and establishment, which were transferred to the assembly and, therefore, to the council of ministers under the May 8 agreement, should be made over to the council of ministers. This is very vital in bringing harmony and responsible government to Sikkim.

However, there has been no such progress or any sign towards this direction, and the condition in the country is deteriorating. In the circumstances, it is with the greatest regret that I am constrained to submit my resignation to the council of ministers. cont....

